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give more time to music of which he was very fond, and for which he must have possessed a remarkable talent. It is said that once he remarked, with altogether too modest a view of his important labors in astronomy, that he should in fact have devoted himself wholly to music.

His last communication to the "*Astronomische Nachrichten*" No. 2754, is dated October 20, 1886; it refers to DE VICO'S comet.

His death was very unexpected; it is true that he suffered for a long time from weakness of the heart, and was seriously ill in June of the present year; yet as he was declared to be again convalescent he made preparations for a journey into Switzerland. A blood clot in the leg, however, again chained him to his bed and led to a painless death through apoplexy.

Although BRÜNNOW was obliged to desist from purely scientific activity during his last years he has nevertheless completed a life full of fruitful work and beauty and which will ever take a commanding place with those of his cotemporaries.*

EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC
TELESCOPES OF DIFFERENT FOCAL-LENGTHS [BY
PROFESSOR N. C. DUNÉR, DIRECTOR OF
THE OBSERVATORY OF UPSALA].

In the *Vierteljahrsschrift der Astronomischen Gesellschaft*, 1891, p. 167, Professor DUNÉR gives a brief account of some experiments with photographic telescopes of different lengths, somewhat as follows. Two telescopes were ordered by him from STEINHEIL, each of 55^{mm} (2.17 inches) aperture, one being of 55^{cm} (21.7 inches) focal length, while the other was of 110^{cm} (43.4 inches). These telescopes were used simultaneously and side by side in making negatives of the *Pleiades*. The resulting star-discs were measured after separating them into two classes, (a) those discs where the star images were fully black, and (b) those where the images were not equally black throughout. Taking both classes together Professor DUNÉR finds that the shorter telescope gave stars about $\frac{1}{6}$ of a magnitude fainter

* The portrait of Professor BRÜNNOW which accompanies the foregoing notice by Professor KRUEGER was given to me by one of his former students in astronomy. It represents him as he was known to his friends and pupils in the United States, and its genial and kindly expression shows why he was as deeply loved for his character as respected and admired for his great attainments.

E. S. H.

than the longer one. This shows that, in these two telescopes, the photographic brightness of the stars is proportional to

$$\sqrt[4]{f} \text{ or to } \sqrt[3]{f}.$$

The disc of a given star was larger in the longer telescope about in the proportion of 50:45.

This proportional size agrees with the result of observation when we assume that like quantities of light are spread over discs of different size—namely, that the shorter telescope gives stars $\frac{4}{5}$ of a magnitude fainter than the other. Professor DUNÉR therefore concludes that the different brightness in the two instruments depends only on the fact that the maker did not succeed in getting the star-images so small in the telescope of longer focal length and has nothing to do with the relative foci, as such.

E. S. H.

ELEVATIONS AT MOUNT HAMILTON.

We are often asked for the exact elevations of points on Mount Hamilton. The following data are derived from a survey made by students of the University of California in 1887, under the direction of W. G. RAYMOND, then their Instructor in Engineering.

	Feet above Sea.
Top of the wooden cover of the reservoir <i>Copernicus</i>	4383.89
Top of the wooden cover of the reservoir <i>Kepler</i>	4256.28
Highest point of the peak <i>Tycho Brahe</i>	4214.76
Marble floor of the Lick Observatory	4209.46
Top of masonry of the reservoir <i>Huyghens</i>	4178.43
Top of masonry of the reservoir <i>Aquarius</i>	3843.99
Oak tree at <i>Joaquin Springs</i> (B. M.)	3578.65
Smith Creek (B. M.)	2146.2
Hall's Valley (B. M.)	1543.5
Summit between Hall's Valley and Grand View (B. M.)	1838.0
Grand View House (B. M.)	1500.5
Junction House (B. M.)	389.0
San José; S. P. R. R. track at station (assumed)	88.7

E. S. H.

METEOR FALL IN ARIZONA.

“TUCSON, Sept. 8, 1891.—A meteor of unusual brilliancy and size passed over Tucson at 12:25 last night. It was first seen in the southeast with a long tail of bluish-green fire. Afterward, when seen north of the city, it seemed reduced in size. The light was as brilliant as calcium when seen close to the ground,